[redacted]

Stevenovsky J

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products. Safety and Sanitation E-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, 1958, No 22, 74486

Author : Stenovsky J.
Inst : Not Given
Title : Causes of Sulfur Fires and Explosions and their Elimination

Orig Pub : Chem. prumysl, 1956, 6, No 2, 86-87

Abstract : Fires and explosions caused by S arise as the result of autoignition of S (190-210°) suspended in the air in the form of a fine dust. The autoignition of S when stored in bulk occurs at 220-260°. The ignition of sulfur also occurs when it comes in contact with oxidizing agents (nitrates, perchlorates) and under the action of static electricity which is carried by the fine particles of dust. With electrical discharge (sparks) occuring as a result of either friction or impact, sulfur would ignite. In handling pulverized S, it is recommended to employ aluminum pipes. In putting out sulfur fires it is important not to cause additional disturbance

Card : 1/2

STONE, A.H.

Non-separable Borel sets. Rozprawy Matemat no.28:1-40 '62.

1. Manchester University and University of Rochester.

[redacted], I.; [redacted], Romania; [redacted], R.; [redacted].

Alexinic variations during the secondary immune reaction in the rabbits exposed to roentgen rays. Studii cerc fiziol 5 no. 4:731-737 '60.

(1. Complements(immunity) 2. X rays)

(Institutul de fiziologie normala si patologina "Prof. Ir. [redacted]" al Academiei R.P.R.

The present state of the science of classification: a systematic and critical study. Pt. 2. Essential problems of notation.

P. 557. (BIBLIOTEKOZNAWSTWO) (Warszawa, Poland) Vol. 23, no. 11, Nov. 1957

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

-a-

1. [illegible], S. S., Prof., [illegible], L. V.

2. [illegible] (Kiev)

4. Tuberculosis

7. Poly section roentgenography of lungs in tuberculosis in children. Probl. tub., No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

STONIK, A.Ya., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Study methods and radiograph of a normal appendix and radiodiagnosis of chronic appendicitis in children. Vest.rent. i rad. 31 no.6: 28-35 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii (zav. - prof. Ya.L.Shik) I kafedry khirurgii detskogo vozrasta (zav. - prof. A.V.Shatskiy) Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(APPENDIX, in inf. and child.
x-ray in normal state & in appendicitis)

LEVIN, R.S.; STONIK, A.Ya.

Significance of roentgenological examination in diagnosing the causes of certain forms of pyuria in children. Pediatriia 38 no. 3:67-71 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(SUPPURATION) (URINARY ORGANS—RADIOGRAPHY)

L 4099-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG

ACCESSION NR: AT5022304 UR/3136/64/000/699/0001/0019

AUTHOR: Stonikov, S. K.[44]; Tsitovich, A. P.[44]

TITLE: Multidimensional input device for a 2048-channel analyzer

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii.[44] Doklady, IAE-699, 1964. Mnogomernoye vkhodnoye ustroystvo 2048-kanal'nogo analizatora, 1-19

TOPIC TAGS: pulse analyzer, computer input unit, computer technology, electronic measurement

ABSTRACT: A brief description is given of an updated circuit for an intermediate memory based on a charge-storage tube in a 2048-channel magnetic drum analyzer. The device is capable of operation with time channel widths of up to 0.2 msec. A quartz crystal time-mark generator is included in the circuit. There is also a delay circuit and provision is made for zero synchronization of the analyzer time scale with start-up of the linear accelerator on which the measurements are to be made. A method is examined for programming time measurements in studies of n-γ spectra by using a secondary permanent memory. An attachment is described for two-dimensional measurements (t,A). This device is an amplitude-to-width converter with

Card 1/2

L 4099-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5022304

2

a logic circuit and a programming unit based on a magnetostriction delay line. The authors are grateful to G. I. Bogorad, who helped in designing the magnetostriction line and the transistor circuits. Orig. art. has: 13 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC, DP

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

[illegible], B.A.; [illegible], L.L., kand. [illegible] nauk; [illegible], S.K., mladshiy [illegible]

Type DSh-1 and DS-1 conveyors for small outputs with recirculation of intermediate products in boxes. Mekh.-stroi. truda TSNIIShveiprom no.11: 5-[illegible] '62 (MIRA 17:7)

[illegible], I. [illegible]; MILLER, S. V.; [illegible], A. I.; GLUSHKOV, L. A.; [illegible]; GUTLIB, YE. Z.; SAKYAN, A. V.; FILATOVA, A. S.; [illegible], V. G.; [illegible], G. D.

"Sanitary labor conditions in the electrolytic shops of aluminum plants and the essential health-protection measures."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists, and Infectionists, 1959.

STOŠIS,J.

Causes of hypotrophy according to data of the pediatric ward of the Kaunas Republican Clinical Hospital. Sveik. apsaug. 8 no.7:29-33 Je'63.

1. Respublikaren Kauno klinikines ligonines vyr. pediatras.

STOKIS,J.

Changes in blood protein fractions in infant nutrition disorders. Sveik. apsaug. 8 no.12:3-8 D'63.

1. Respublikine Kauno klinine ligonine.

*

MATEVSKIY, V. (Rostovskaya oblast', g.Krasnyy Sulin); STONIS, V. (Komi ASSR, Vorkuta); TULUPOV, A. (Ryazanskaya oblast', Yekshurskaya shkola); PLAVIL'SHCHIKOV, N.N., prof., doktor biologicheskikh nauk

Herald of a young naturalist. IUn. nat. no.12:24-25 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Birds--Behavior) (Ants)

BUTSKUS, P.F. [Backus, P.]; STONITE, R.Yu.

Cyanoethylation of aniline with β-substituted propionitriles.
Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no. 11:3638-3639 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Aniline) (Propionitrile)

BUTSKUS, P.F. [Buckus, P.]; STONITE, R.Yu.; DENIS, G.I.; BUTSKENE, A.I. [Buckene, A.]

Cyanoethylation of p-toluidine by β-substituted propionitriles. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.3:820-823 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Toluidine) (Propionitrile)

[illegible] [illegible]. [Buckus, T.]; STONITE, R.Yu. [Stonyte, R.]

Some conversions of N,N-di (β-cyanoethyl)-benzenesulfonamide. Zhurob.khim. 32 no.6:1865-1870 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Benzenesulfonamide)

[illegible], [illegible]; SMITH, R.Ya.

Transformations of N,N-di(β-cyanoethyl)arylsulfamides.
Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 3:1034 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

BUTSKUS, P.F. [Buckus, P.]; STONITE, R.Yu. [Stonyte, R.]

Some transformations of N,N-di (β -cyanoethyl)-p-toluenesulfamide.
Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.2:624-628 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Toluenesulfonamide)

BUSKUS, I.F. [Buckus, F.]; STONITE, R.Yu. [Stonyte, R.]

Transformations of N,N-di(β-cyanoethyl)sulfanilamide. Zhur.ob.khim. 34 no.2:589-593 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

STONITSKIY, A.A.

S/021/62/000/001/004/007
D251/D303

16.4500

AUTHOR: Stonyts'kyy, A.A.

TITLE: On finding formal solutions of an integro-differential equation containing a parameter

PERIODICAL: Akademiya n uk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Dopovidi, no. 1, 1962, 18 - 22

TEXT: The author considers integro-differential equations of the form

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + \varepsilon P(\tau, x, \varepsilon)\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \int_0^1 \left[K(\tau, x, \xi, \varepsilon) Q(\tau, \xi, \varepsilon) + \int_0^1 K(\tau, x, \eta, \varepsilon) f(\tau, \eta, \xi, \varepsilon) d\eta \right] \times$$

$$\times u(\tau, \xi, \varepsilon) d\xi = \sum_{i=1}^{N} F_i(\tau, x, \varepsilon) e^{\varepsilon \theta_i(\tau, \varepsilon)}, \qquad (1)$$

where $\tau = \varepsilon t$ (ε is a real small parameter) and the functions P, Q, K, f and F are given by

Card 1/6

On finding formal solutions of ...

methods of L. Lichtenstein and Ya.V. Bykov (Ref. 3: Trudy In-ta matem. i mekh. AN UzSSR, 10:2, 55, 1953), operators A and B and functions φ and $\lambda_n(\tau)$ are introduced. [Abstractor's note: Symbols not defined]. The following definitions are proposed: The relation between $k_j(\tau)$ ($j = 1, 2, \ldots, N$) and $\lambda_n(\tau)$ ($n = 1, 2, \ldots$) has "resonance" if for some value of τ, $k_j^2(\tau)$ coincides with $1/\lambda_n(\tau)$ and has "non-resonance" if for all values of τ, none of the functions $k_j^2(\tau)$ can equal any value of $1/\lambda_n(\tau)$. Theorem 1: If P_s, Q_s, K_s, f_s, F_s satisfy the conditions defined earlier and

$$Q_0(\tau, x)v(\tau, x) + \int_0^1 f_0(\tau, x, \xi)v(\tau, \xi)d\xi = 0 \qquad (5)$$

has only a trivial solution, then m partial solutions of (1) may be constructed in the form

$$u_1(t, x, \varepsilon) = [\varphi_1(\tau, x) + \varepsilon\Pi_1(\tau, x, \varepsilon)]\zeta_1 e^{i\theta_1} + \sum_{j=2}^{N} R_{j1}(\tau, x, \varepsilon)e^{i\theta_j}$$

Card 3/6

On finding formal solutions of ...

(l = 1, 2, ..., m), where

$$\frac{d\zeta_l}{dt} = \{D_l(\tau, \varepsilon) + i[\Omega_l(\tau, \varepsilon) - k_l(\tau)]\}\zeta_l + Z_l(\tau, \varepsilon)$$

(l = 1, 2, ..., m)

$$\Pi_l(\tau, x, \varepsilon) = \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^s \Pi_{ls}(\tau, x), \quad R_{jl}(\tau, x, \varepsilon) = \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} \varepsilon^s R_{jl}^{(s)}(\tau, x) \quad (j = 1, 2, \ldots, N),$$

$$D_l(\tau, \varepsilon) = \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} \varepsilon^s D_{ls}(\tau), \quad [\Omega_l(\tau, \varepsilon) = \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^s \Omega_{ls}(\tau),$$

$$Z_l(\tau, \varepsilon) = \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} \varepsilon^s Z_{ls}(\tau).$$

This theorem holds in the resonance case. Theorem 2: If the conditions of Theorem 1 are satisfied, then in the non-resonance case, m partial solutions of (1) can be constructed in the form

Card 4/6

On finding formal solutions of ... S/021/62/000/001/004/007
D251/D303

$$u_l(t,x,\varepsilon) = \varphi_l(\tau,x)\zeta_l(t) + \sum_{j=1}^{N} H_{jl}(\tau,x,\varepsilon)e^{i\Theta_j}\ (l = 1, 2, \ldots, m),$$

where $$\frac{d\zeta_l}{dt} = [D_l(\tau,\varepsilon) + i\Omega_l(\tau,\varepsilon)]\zeta_l(\tau)\ (l = 1, 2, \ldots, m),$$

$$H_{jl}(\tau,x,\varepsilon) = \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} \varepsilon^s H_{jl}^{(s)}(\tau,x),\quad \tilde{D}_l(\tau,\varepsilon) = \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} \varepsilon^s \tilde{D}_s(\tau),$$

$$\tilde{\Omega}_l(\tau,\varepsilon) = \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} \varepsilon^s \tilde{\Omega}_s(\tau)\ (j = 1, 2, \ldots, N;\ l = 1, 2, \ldots, m;$$

$$s = 1, 2, \ldots).$$

[Abstractor's note: Some symbols not explained]. There are 3 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

Card 5/6

32416
S/021/62/000/001/004/00?
D251/D303

On finding formal solutions of ...

AUTHOR: Instytut matematyky AN URSR (Institute of Mathematics of the AS UkrSSR)

PRESENTED BY: Y.Z. Shtokalo, Academician AS UkrSSR

SUBMITTED: September 22, 196?

Card 6/6

1.3760
16.4500

37902
S/021/62/000/005/004/009
D407/D301

AUTHOR: Stonyts'kyy, A.A.

TITLE: On the asymptotic representation of the solution of a mixed problem for a class of integro-differential equations which contain a small parameter

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk UkrRSR. Dopovidi, no. 5, 1962, 577-580

TEXT: The integro-differential equation of hyperbolic type

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \int_0 K(\tau, x, \xi, \varepsilon)u(t, \xi, \varepsilon)d\xi = \sum_{j=1}^{N} P_j(\tau, x, \varepsilon)e^{\theta_j(t,\varepsilon)} \quad (1)$$

is considered, where ε is a small real parameter, $\tau = \varepsilon t$, $k_j(\tau)$ are are slowly varying functions ($j = 1, 2, \ldots, N$). It is required to find the solution $u = u(t, x, \varepsilon)$ of Eq. (1), which satisfies the following initial- and boundary conditions

$$u(0, x, \varepsilon) = \varphi(x, \varepsilon), \quad u'_t(0, x, \varepsilon) = \Upsilon(x, \varepsilon) \quad (2)$$

Card 1/4

On the asymptotic representation ...

$$u(t, 0, \varepsilon) = 0, \qquad u(t, \pi, \varepsilon) = 0. \tag{3}$$

The solution to problem (1)-(3) is sought in the form of the series

$$u(t, x, \varepsilon) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} z_m(t, \varepsilon)\, w_m(x), \tag{6}$$

in which $w_m(x)$ are the eigenfunctions of a boundary-value problem. The existence of these eigenfunctions can be deduced from H. Weyl's well-known theorem of functional analysis. Assuming that the series (6) is twice differentiable with respect to t and to x, one introduces (6) in Eq. (1). After multiplication and integration one obtains an infinite system of differential equations of type

$$z_n''(t, \varepsilon) + \omega_n^2 z_n(t, \varepsilon) = \varepsilon \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_{nm}(\tau, \varepsilon) z_m(t, \varepsilon) + \varepsilon \sum_{j=1}^{N} B_{nm}(\tau, \varepsilon) e^{i\theta_j(t,\tau)} \tag{17}$$

(where A and B are given by integral expressions). Expanding the functions f and F in series in terms of the eigenfunctions $w_n(x)$,

Card 2/4

and introducing them into the initial conditions (2), one obtains

$$z_n(0, \varepsilon) = a_n(\varepsilon), \quad z_n'(0, \varepsilon) = b_n(\varepsilon). \quad (n = 1, 2, \ldots) \quad (20)$$

Thus the mixed problem (1)-(3) reduces to Cauchy's problem for an infinite system of ordinary linear differential equations of second order, namely system (17) with initial conditions (20). The latter problem was studied in the references for the "resonance"- and "non-resonance" cases. ("Resonance" means that for each τ $(0 \leq \tau \leq L)$, several functions $k^2_j(\tau)$ can be equal to one of the ω^2_n). The author states the following theorem, based on the results obtained in the references with respect to the "resonance" case: If the functions f_0 and f_1 have a sufficient number of derivatives with respect to τ, which satisfy certain conditions, and K_0 is a closed symmetrical kernel whose eigenvalues are > -1, then the asymptotic solution of system (1)-(3) can be expressed by the series (6), in which $z_n(t, \varepsilon)$ are asymptotic solutions of system (17) (20). An analogous theorem holds for the simplest "non-resonance" case.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut matematyky AN URSR (Institute of Mathematics of the AS UkrSSR)

Card 3/4

S/021/62/000/005/004/009
D407/D301

On the asymptotic representation ...

PRESENTED: by Academician Y.Z. Shtokalo, of the AS UkrSSR

SUBMITTED: October 20, 1961

Card 4/4

S/041/62/014/003/003/005
B172/B186

AUTHOR: Lomnitskiy, Ya. A. (Kiyev)

TITLE: Asymptotic representation of the solution to a mixed problem for a class of integro-differential equations containing a small parameter

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy matematicheskiy zhurnal, v. 14, no. 3, 1962, 299 - 307

TEXT: The equation

$$L_\varepsilon u(t,x,\varepsilon) + \int_a^b K(t,x,\xi,\varepsilon)u(t,\xi,\varepsilon)d\xi = \varepsilon f(t,x,\varepsilon)e^{i\theta(t,\varepsilon)}$$

is considered with the conditions where

$$L_\varepsilon u(t,x,\varepsilon) = A(t,\varepsilon)\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + \varepsilon B(t,\varepsilon)\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - C(x)\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + D(x)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + [\varepsilon E(t,\varepsilon)+F(x)]u$$

and where ε is a small parameter. The solution is searched for in the form

Card 1/2

Stonyt#'kyy, A. A.

S/021/63/000/003/002/022
D405/D301

AUTHOR: Stonyt#'kyy, A. A.

TITLE: On an asymptotic expression for solving a differential equation with an oscillating free term

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk UkrRSR. Dopovidi. no. 3, 1963, 299-303

TEXT: The equation

$$\frac{d^2u}{dt^2} + C(\tau,\varepsilon)u = f(\tau,\varepsilon)e^{i\theta(t,\varepsilon)} \qquad (1)$$

is considered; here $C(\tau,\varepsilon)$ is a linear, in general unbounded operator, $f(\tau,\varepsilon)$ is a vector and $\theta(t,\varepsilon)$ a scalar function whose derivative is a slowly-varying real function $k(\tau)$; it is assumed that the operator C and the function f have the asymptotic expressions

$$C(\tau,\varepsilon) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_k(\tau)\varepsilon^k = C_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_k(\tau)\varepsilon^k, \quad f(\tau,\varepsilon) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f_k(\tau)\varepsilon^k \qquad (2)$$

Card 1/3

where C_0 does not depend on τ, being a self-adjoint positive definite operator with a discrete spectrum. An algorithm is given which expresses the formal solution of Eq. (1) in terms of the eigenvalues and the eigenfunctions of the operator C_0, of the scalar functiond $a_j(t)$, which are the solutions of first-order differential equations, and of the quantities $\omega_{\nu k}$ and $V_{\beta jk}$ which are determined by recursion formulas; this algorithm holds in the "resonance" case, i.e. when for some values of τ the function $k^2(\tau)$ coincides with certain eigenvalues of the operator C_0 and does not coincide with other eigenvalues of C_0 for any value of τ. The algorithm is obtained as follows: Eq. (1) is replaced by a first-order system of equations; after some transformations one obtains an equation involving the operator D_0, expressed in the form of a diagonal matrix with C_0 as its non-zero elements. An example is given in which the operator C is defined on the set of twice continuously-differentiable (with respect to x) functions $u(t,x,\varepsilon)$.

S/021/63/000/003/002/022
D405/D301

On an asymptotic ...

ASSOCIATION: Instytut matematyky AN URSR (Institute of Mathematics of the AS UkrRSR)

PRESENTED: by Academician Y. Z. Shtokalo of the AS UkrRSR

SUBMITTED: September 27, 1962

Card 3/3

BR

ACCESSION NR: AP4009731 S/0021/63/000/012/1555/1559

AUTHOR: Stony*ts'ky*y, A. A.

TITLE: Approximate solution by Yu. D. Sokolov's method of an infinite system of integral equations of the volterra type depending on the parameters

SOURCE: AN UkrRSR, Dopovidi, no. 12, 1963, 1555-1559

TOPIC TAGS: integral equations infinite system, Volterra type integral equation, integral equation solution, Yu. D. Sokolov solution method, linear integral equation

ABSTRACT: An approximate solution is obtained for the infinite system of linear integral equations

$$y_{mn}(t, \varepsilon) = f_m(t, \varepsilon) + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \int K_{mi}(t, s, \varepsilon)\, y_{in}(s, \varepsilon)\, ds + \qquad (1)$$

using the method of Yu. D. Sokolov (The method of averaging functional corrections), making particular use of the results of Sokolov's articles [UMZh, 10, 193 (1958); UMZh, 8, 79, (1961)] as well as an article by A. Yu. Luchka [DAN UkSSR, 1149 (1962)].

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4009731

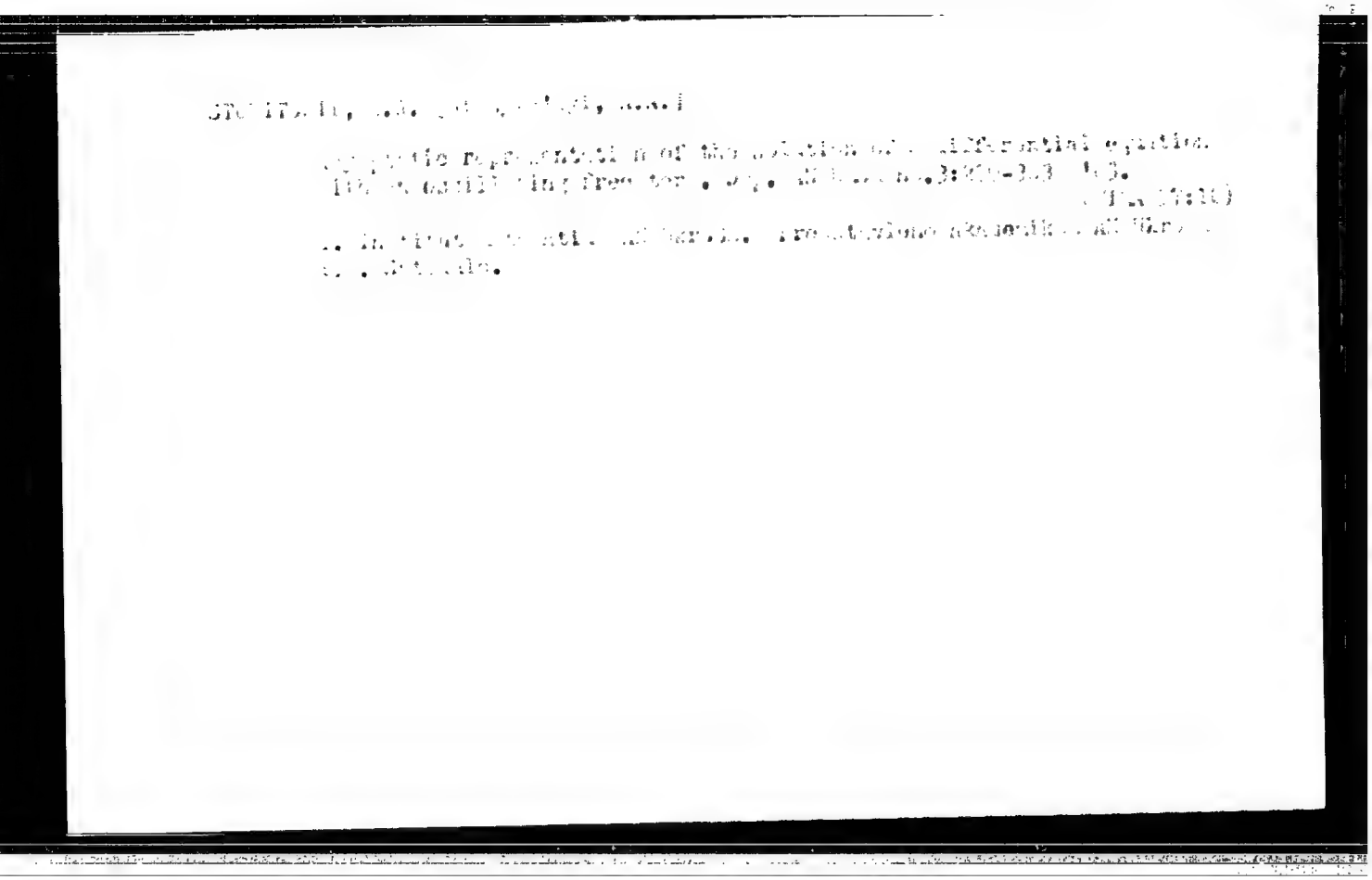
A sufficient condition for the convergence of the process is given, and the error is estimated. Orig. art. has 29 numbered equations.

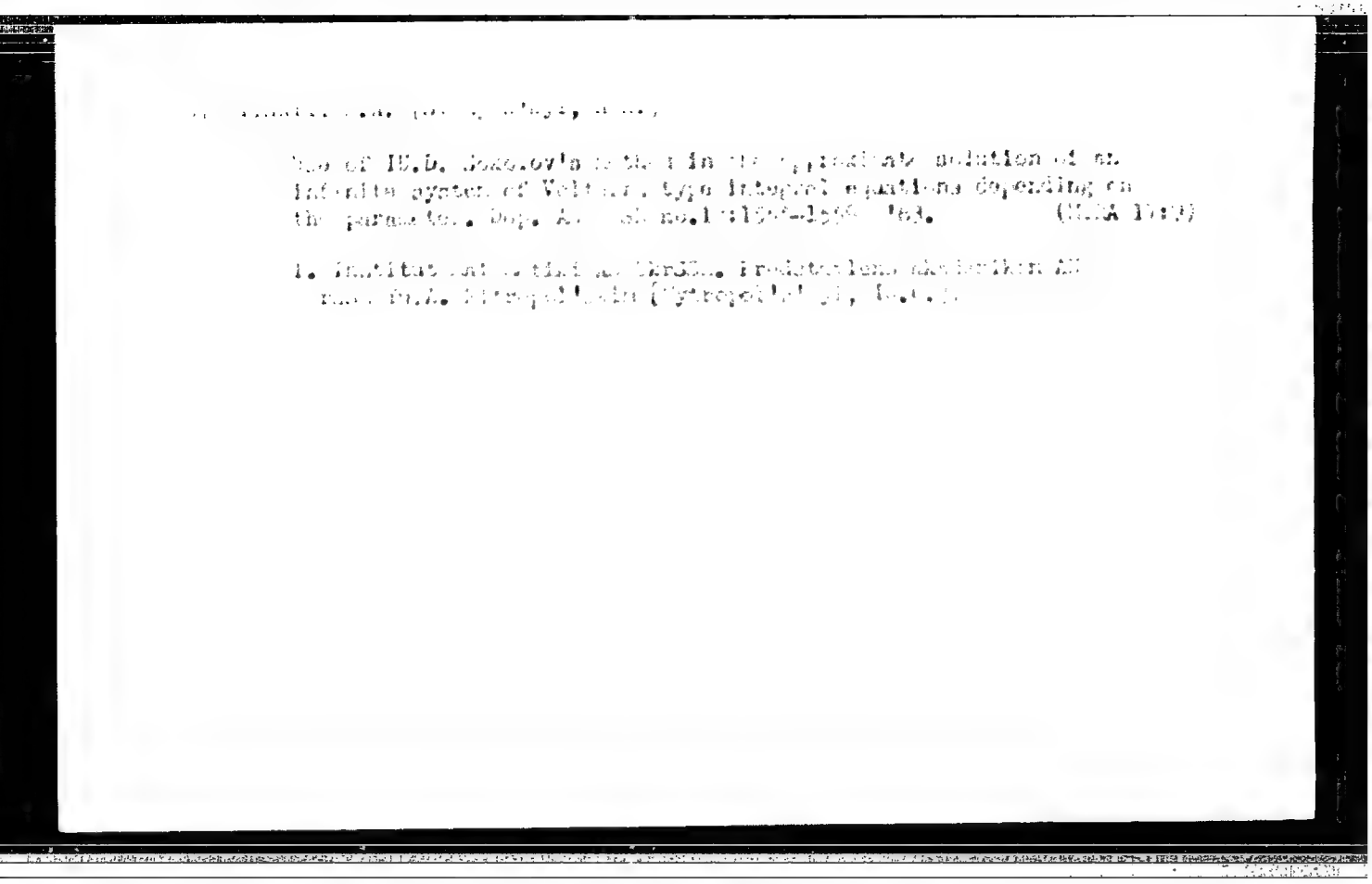
ASSOCIATION: Insty*tut Matematy*ky* AN UkrSSR (Institute of Mathematics, Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 21Dec62 DATE ACQ: 03Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2





L 33329-66 EWT(d) IJP(c)
ACC NR: AT6010212 SOURCE CODE: UR/3187/65/000/001/0068/0078

AUTHOR: Stonitskiy, A.A.

ORG: None

TITLE: Use of the A.M. Lyapunov method in the problem of finite amplitude waves

SOURCE: Kiyev. Universitet. Kafedra vychislitel'noy matematiki. Vychislitel'naya matematika, no.1, 1965, 68-78

TOPIC TAGS: mathematic method, hydrodynamic theory, wave propagation, surface wave, FUNCTION, integral equation, nonlinear integral equation, PLANE FLOW

ABSTRACT: As a basis for the discussion of the finite amplitude wave problem, certain methods developed by A.M. Lyapunov (Sobraniye sochineniy, t.4., 1959), and their interpretation by L. Lichtenstein (Vorlesungen ueber Klassen nichtlinearer Integralgleichungen und Integrodifferentialgleichungen, 1931) - are applied to the integral equation (1)

$$u(x) - \lambda \int_a^b K(x,\xi)\,u(\xi)\,d\xi = U_{01}(x) + \sum_{m+n>1} U_{mn}(u, v), \qquad (1)$$

(further specified in Appendix A of this abstract) - to prove two theorems providing criteria for the existence of a sufficiently small nonzero solution for the exhaustive pair of cases where 1) is not or 2) is an eigenvalue of the kernel $K(x,\xi)$. Appendix A. In the integral equation (1), $u(x)$ is the unknown, and $v(x)$ - the known

Card 1/3

and continuous, on the interval $[a,b]$, function; also:

$$U_{01}(x) = v(x)\int_a^b K_{011}(x,\xi)\,d\xi + \int_a^b K_{011}(x,\xi)\,v(\xi)\,d\xi; \qquad (1A)$$

$$U_{mn}(u,v) = \sum_j \int_a^b \cdots \int_a^b K_{mnj}(x;\xi_1,\ldots,\xi_\sigma)\,u^{\alpha}(x)\,u^{\alpha_1}(\xi_1)\ldots u^{\alpha_\sigma}(\xi_\sigma)\times$$

$$\times v^{\beta}(x)\,v^{\beta_1}(\xi_1)\ldots v^{\beta_\sigma}(\xi_\sigma)\,d\xi_1 d\xi_2\ldots d\xi_\sigma$$

($j = 1,2,\ldots,k$, where k - the number of integer nonnegative solutions of the equations $\alpha+\alpha_1+\alpha_2+\ldots+\alpha_\sigma = m$; $\beta+\beta_1+\beta_2+\ldots+\beta_\sigma = n$); $K(x,\xi)$ and $K_{mnj}(x;\xi_1,\ldots,\xi_\sigma)$ - continuous functions or functions with discontinuities admissible in the Fredholm theory. Now, in the supposition that $v(x)$ is sufficiently small, $|v(x)|<w_1$, there is sought a similarly small solution $u(x)$ of the equation (1), $|u(x)|<w$, under the assumption that the number series (2A) converges:

$$\sum_{m,n} w^m w_1^n \max_{a\le x\le b}\int_a^b \cdots \int_a^b |K_{mnj}(x;\xi_1,\ldots,\xi_\sigma)|\,d\xi_1\ldots d\xi_\sigma \qquad (2A)$$

The material and methods of this preliminary analysis are then utilized for the solution of a known and previously solved (by other methods) problem, that of the existence (in the sence of an established form, abstractor) of finite amplitude waves on the surface of a fluid in the case of a plane flow. The problem, treated as an example for methods developed above, is shown to be equivalent to that of the existence of a non-

trivial solution of two non-linear integral equations

$$\theta(\sigma^*) = \frac{p}{\pi}\int_0^{2\pi} \ln\frac{1}{Q}\, e^{-\varkappa}\sin\theta\, d\sigma, \qquad \tau(\sigma^*) = p\int_0^{\infty} e^{-\varkappa}\sin\theta\, d\sigma, \tag{2}$$

By the application of the previously developed theorems, it is shown that (2) cannot have a small non-zero solution for p insufficiently close to an integer, or, in other words, if in the expression

$$p = m - \varkappa \tag{3}$$

with $\varkappa$ - a sufficiently small problem parameter, m is not an integer. There remains the concluding proof, of the existence and uniqueness of the small non-zero solution of (2) for the case of m being an integer. This is accomplished by finding the solution of (2) directly. Author thanks member-correspondent of AN SSSR, L.N. Sretenskiy and member-correspondent of AN Uk,SSR, Yu.D. Sokolov, for valuable advices during the progress of this work. Orig.art. has 41 formulas.

SUB CODE: 12, 20/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 002

ACC NR: AR6035018 SOURCE CODE: UR/0044/66/000/008/B060/B061

AUTHOR: Stonitskiy, A. A.

TITLE: Application of A. M. Lyapunov method for the solution of the problem of finite amplitude periodic waves

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Matematika, Abs. 8B287

REF SOURCE: Vyzhisl. matematika. Mezhved. nauchn. sb., vyp. 1, 1965, 68-78

TOPIC TAGS: nonlinear equation, periodic wave, finite amplitude, Lyapunov method, eigenvalue

ABSTRACT: A description is given of a procedure for solving the nonlinear equation of the form

$$u(x)-\lambda\int_a^b K(x,t)u(t)\,dt=U_0(x)+\sum_{m+n<1}U_{mn}(x,u,v),$$

in which

$$U_{01}(x)=v(x)\int_a^b K_{01}(x,t)\,dt+\int_a^b K_{01}(x,t)v(t)\,dt,$$

$$U_{mn}(x,u,v)=\sum_{l}\int_a^b\cdots\int_a^b K_{mnl}(x,t_1,t_2,\ldots,t_l)u^{\alpha_1}(t_1)\cdots u^{\alpha_n}(t_n)v^{\beta_1}(x)v^{\beta_2}(t_1)\cdots v^{\beta_n}(t_n)\,dt_1\cdots dt_l,$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n}\alpha_k=m,\quad\sum_{k=1}^{n}\beta_k=n.$$

UDC: 517.948.33

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AR6035018

where all kernels are continuous, while v(x) is the known function in the case when λ is the eigenvalue of kernel $K(x, t)$. The essence of the method consists in substituting for this equation an equivalent equation for which λ is not the eigenvalue. Finally, the solution of the equation consists in solving a system of nonlinear equations, which is not investigated by the author. An example of the application of the method in the problem of the existence of finite amplitude periodic waves in the case of plane motion is studied in detail. L. Rakovshchik. [Translation of abstract] [DW]

SUB CODE: 12/

Card 2/2

39128

S/058/62/000/006/064/136
A061/A101

44700

AUTHORS: Viscakas, J., Stonkus, S.

TITLE: Growth and some physical properties of CdSe single crystals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 6, 1962, 11, abstract 6E89 ("Uch. zap. Vil'nyussk. un-t. Matem., fiz.," 1960, v. 33, no. 9, 149 - 160, Lith.; Russian summary)

TEXT: CdSe single crystals were grown by the Frerikhs method. The most convenient way of growing the single crystals was found to be CdSe sublimation. The single crystals, grown in H_2 with a Cl_2 admixture (type A) possessed higher dark resistance and higher relative photosensitivity, than those grown in pure H_2 (type B). Dark current, photocurrent, and the index, m, of the lux-ampere characteristic were found to have maximum values within a definite temperature range. The forbidden band width, determined from the red boundary of photoconductivity, diminishes with temperature increase. In the range of 291 - 78°K it narrows down at a rate of 0.00033 - 0.00023 ev/deg. The relaxation of photoconductivity of CdSe single crystals follows a power law at room temperature. Oc-

Card 1/2

L 30075-65 EWT(l)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pt-10/Pi-4 IJP(c) 49
RWD/JD 48
ACCESSION NR: AT5002012 S/2910/64/004/002/0263/0266 B+1

AUTHOR: Stonkus, S. I. (Stonkus, S.); Vishvhakas, Yu. K. (Viscakas, J.)

TITLE: The effect of the partial pressure of selenium on the electrical conductivity of cadmium selenide single crystals

SOURCE: AN LitSSR. Litovskiy fizicheskiy sbornik, v. 4, no. 2, 1964, 263-266

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium selenide crystal, crystal growth, vapor pressure, electrical conductivity, selenium partial pressure, single crystal, semiconductor

ABSTRACT: The article describes the growth of cadmium selenide single crystals from the gas phase. The single crystals were grown by sublimation of a polycrystalline powder of cadmium selenide in horizontal sealed quartz ampules in a vacuum. The starting material was cadmium selenide synthesized from cadmium and selenium V-5 highly purified by multiple distillation. The working part of the apparatus along with polycrystalline cadmium selenide prior to growing the single crystals was heated in a vacuum for two hours at 200 C. The cadmium selenide single crystals were then grown at the following partial pressures of selenium: $4 \cdot 10^{-4}$; $9.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$; 0.24; 11.1; 43.6; 69 and 113 mm Hg. After the optimum conditions had

Card 1/2

L 50075-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5002012

been determined, the electrical conductivity of CdSe single crystals was measured as a function of the Se vapor pressure. As the vapor pressure of Se increased from $4 \cdot 10^{-4}$ to 69 mm Hg, the electrical conductivity changed from 10^{-4} ohm^{-1} cm^{-1} to $6 \cdot 10^{-2}$ ohm^{-1} cm^{-1}. At a temperature gradient of 10 C/cm the CdSe crystals grew better when the partial pressure of selenium was high. At a temperature gradient of 8 deg./cm, however, the crystals grew larger if the vapor pressure of Se was kept below 10^{-2} mm Hg. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vil'nyusskiy Gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. Kapsukasa (Vilnius state university)

SUBMITTED: 03Sep63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, EC

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

L 2671-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(c)/EWP(i)/ETC/EWG(m)/[illegible] IJP(c)
RDW/JD/WW/GG/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5020483 UR/0000/64/000/000/0372/0379

AUTHORS: Vishchakas, Yu. K.; Medeyshis, A. S.; Stonkus, S. I.

TITLE: Effect of gas sorption upon the electroconductivity and coefficient of light reflection of cadmium selenide films

SOURCE: Mezhvuzovskaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po fizike poluprovodnikov (poverkhnostnyye i kontaktnyye yavleniya). Tomsk, 1962. Poverkhnostnyye i kontaktnyye yavleniya v poluprovodnikakh (Surface and contact phenomena in semiconductors). Tomsk, Izd-vo Tomskogo univ., 1964, 372-379

TOPIC TAGS: sorption, electroconductivity, light reflection coefficient, cadmium selenide, oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen

ABSTRACT: Electroconductivity of polycrystalline films of cadmium selenide was studied in vacuum and in oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, and air atmospheres. This is a summary and an extension of previous publications by the authors in which the effect of the above gases upon the electroconductivity, light sensitivity, and coefficient of light reflection was discussed. It is stated that the

Card 1/3

coefficient of reflection depends largely upon the gaseous medium which causes the greatest changes in the electroconductivity. Specimens were prepared by evaporative deposition of CdSe in vacuum on glass with attached electrodes. The setup and the method of measurement were described earlier by Yu. K. Vishchakas and A. Medeyshis (Uch. zap. Vil'nyusskogo gosuniv., 33, 161, 1960). The measurements were taken without removing the specimen from the vacuum. The contact potential differential was measured by means of a vibrating condenser which also served for measuring electroconductivity. The coefficient of the light reflection was measured with a polarizing goniometer. All the measurements were performed at room temperature. It was found that electroconductivity of the films, prepared at 10^{-6} mm Hg is comparatively large (1 $ohm^{-1}cm^{-1}$), but is considerably smaller ($10^{-6} ohm^{-1} cm^{-1}$) for those prepared at 10^{-3} mm Hg. Among the gases studied the greatest effect was obtained with O_2, which considerably decreased the conductivity, while nitrogen had no effect. The ratio of electroconductivity in vacuum to that in air varies inversely with the thickness of the film and depends upon the pressure at which the specimen was prepared. The work function was found to increase concurrently with decreased electroconductivity in dry air and oxygen. Angular function of the light reflection coefficient in vacuum and in air was studied in polarized light, but the values obtained for the changes in the reflection coefficient could not be correlated with those of skin conductivity. Further experiments should

L 2671-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5020483

3

be conducted in this field, taking in account volume conductivity as well as the presence of a transition layer. It is assumed that the variations of quasi-skin conductivity are the most important factor in changes occurring in the coefficient of light reflection. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table, and 7 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. Kapsukasa, Kafedra fiziki poluprovodnikov (Vilnius State University, Department of Physics of Semiconductors) 44,55

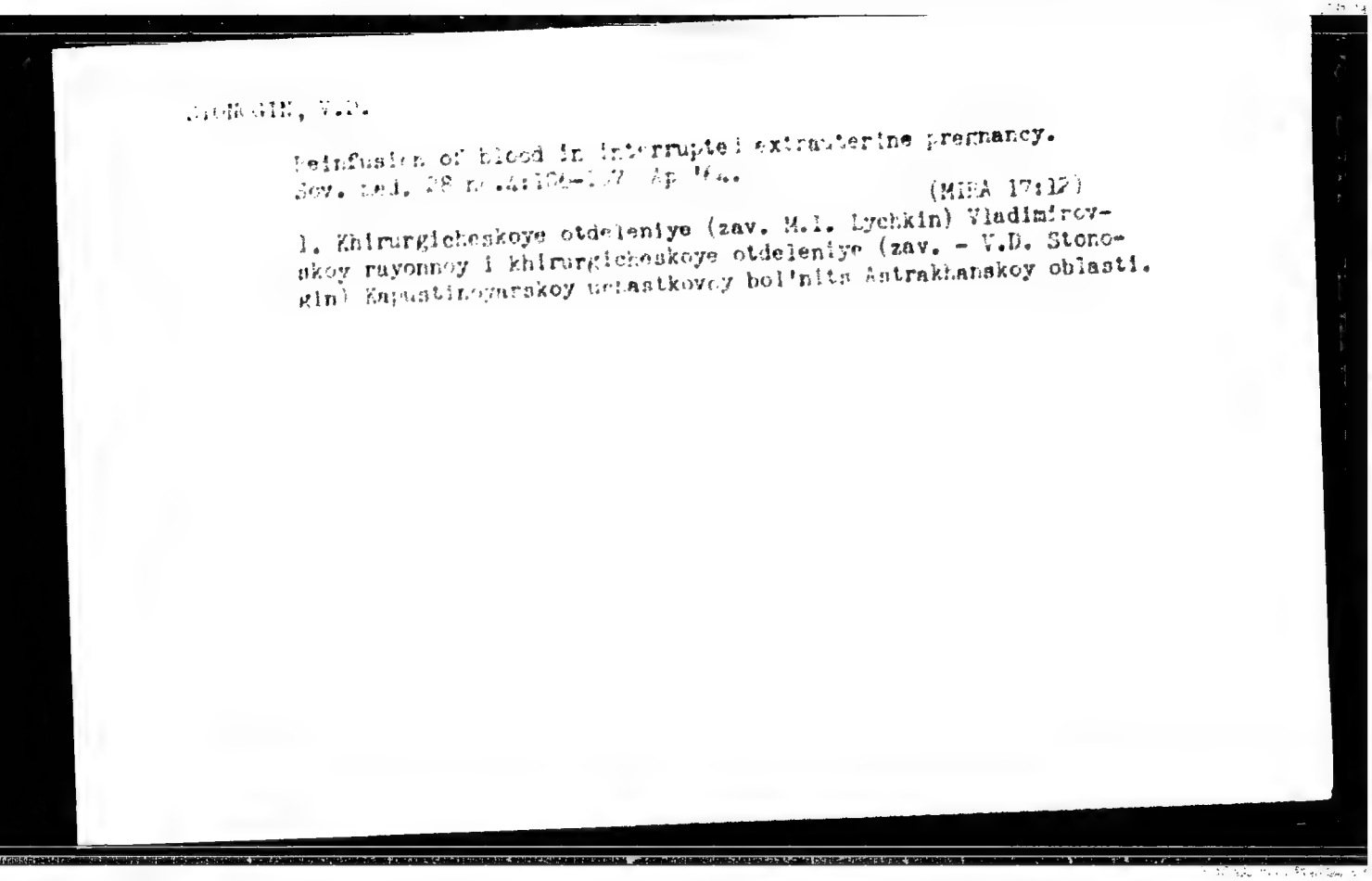
SUBMITTED: 060ct64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, GC

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

STONKUTE, R.I. (Litovskaya SSR)

Chemicopharmaceutical factory "Sanitas" is an enterprise of communist labor. Apt.delo 12 no.3:18-21 My-Je '62.
(MIRA 16:1)
(LITHUANIAN--DRUG INDUSTRY)



[illegible], V.D.

Reinfusion of blood in interrupted extrauterine pregnancy. Sov. med. 28 no.4:104-107 Ap '65. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. M.I. Lychkin) Vladimirovskoy rayonnoy i khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - V.D. Stonogin) Kapustinoyarskoy uchastkovoy bol'nitsy Astrakhanskoy oblasti.

STONOJEVIC, Vladimir

Dr Djoka P. Jovanovic. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 87 no.1:104-105 Jan 59.
(BIOGRAPHIES,
Jovanovic, Djoka P. (Ser))

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Cereals. Oil-Bearing. Sugar Beets. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 13, 1958, 58432

Author : Karpov, L.I., Voytekhova, V.A., Storov, L.D.

Inst : Uzbek Scientific Research Institute of Cotton Raising

Title : Testing New Preparations for Pre-Harvest Removal of Cotton Plant Leaves.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Materialy Mezhresp. Soveshchaniya po koordinatsii issledovatel. rabot po khimizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystvy, 1957, Tashkent, AN UzSSR, 1957, 215-218

Abstract : In 1955-1956 the Plant Protection Laboratory of NIUIF conducted tests on a series of chemical compounds for the purpose of finding new defoliants and desiccants. More than 100 new chemical compounds were tested. As the result of the tests, 7 prospective preparations were separated the greater part of which is represented by

Card 1/2

- 86 -

Card 2/2

99-7-7/14

SUBJECT: USSR/Irrigation

AUTHOR: Korolev, L.I., Starosel'skiy, M.Yu., and Stonov, L.D.

TITLE: "Weed Control by Means of Chemicals Along the Nevinnomysskii Canal" (Borba s zarastaniyem Nevinnomysskogo kanala s pomoshchyu gerbitsidov)

PERIODICAL: "Gidrotekhnika i Melioratsiya", 1957, # 7, pp 31-36, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Flight against weeds constitutes an important measure in keeping irrigation and drainage ditches clean of plant growth. After being in operation for 9 years, the Nevinnomysskii Canal showed considerable growth of such plants as reed, cane, cat tail flag, sedge and willows, which caused silting of the banks. Since removal with mechanical means proved inefficient, application of plant poisons was decided on in 1956 - after consulting members of the Scientific Institute for Fertilization and Application of Insecticides (Nauchnyi Institut po Udobreniyam i Insektofungisidam, (НИУИФ - NIUIF). The canal banks were subdivided into 50 m long and 5 m wide test strips, and the plants were sprayed with the following chemicals: butyl ether; 2.4 dichlorophenoxy acetic acid; sodium pentachlo-

Card 1/2

99-7-7/14

TITLE: "Weed Control by Means of Chem'cals Alorg the Nevinnomysskii Canal" (Bor'ba s zarastaniyem Nevinnomysskogo kanala s pomoshchyu gerbitsidov)

rophenolate; N-3 chlorophenyl carbonate; magnesium chlorate; sodium trichloroacetate, and trichlorobensene. Experiments have shown that an application of 200 kg per hectare of sodium trichloracetate stopped all plant growth, and was most effective in fighting reeds. However, several applications of the chemicals were necessary for permanent destruction of plant life. The following new compounds can be used to fight weeds growing on ditch banks: ammonium sulfomat, parachlorodimethyl urea and delapon (dichloropropionic acid).

The article contains 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Scientific Institute for Fertilization and Application of Insecticides (NIUIF), Nauchnyi Institut po Udobreniyam i Insektofungisidam (НИУИФ)

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

KOKOLEV, L.I., VOYTEKHOVA, V.A., STOKOV, L.D.

Magnesium chlorate as an effective cotton defoliator. [Trudy] NIUIF no.167:208-215 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Magnesium chlorate) (Defoliation) (Cotton growing)

STOYOV, Leonid Dmitriyevich; KOROLEV, L.I., red.; OLENBERG, L.N., red.; KOGAN, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Defoliants and desiccants; chemicals for the defoliation and desiccation of agricultural plants before harvesting] Defolianty i desikanty; khimicheskie sredstva dlia preduborochnogo udaleniia list'ev i vysushivaniia sel'skokhoziaistvennykh rastenii. Pod red. L.I.Koroleva. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1961. 99 p. (MIRA 14:10)

(Defoliation) (Drying agents)

S.OKOV, L.P.

Accelerating the maturation of plants before harvesting. Priroda
'1 no.7:61-64 Jl '62. (MIRA 1':9)

1. Nauchnyy institut po udobreniyam i insektofungisidam im. Ya.V.
Samoylova, Moskva
(Defoliation)
(Plants, Effect of drying agents on)

STONOV, L.D.

A good monograph. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.9:62 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Nachal'nik laboratorii po ispytaniyu gerbitsidov, defoliantov i desikantov Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khimicheskikh sredstv zashchity rastenii.

L 11433-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 RO

ACCESSION NR: AP5024420 UR/0286/65/000/015/0121/0121
632.954

AUTHOR: Mel'nikov, N. N.; Mandel'baum, Ya. A.; Lomakina, V. I.; Stonov, L. D.; Yakimova, N. F.; Sergeyeva, T. A.

TITLE: A method of plant-growth regulation. Class 45, No. 173535

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 15, 1965, 121

TOPIC TAGS: defoliant, phosphonacetamide

ABSTRACT: Dialkoxyphosphonacetamides can be used as defoliants to control plant growth, in conjunction with herbicides. [VS]

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh sredstv zashchity rasteniy (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemicals for Protection of Plants)

SUBMITTED: 14Mar64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS,OC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 4100

Card 1/1

L 53860-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5014675

UR/0340/65/000/006/0057/0058
632.95

AUTHOR: Stonov, L. (Chief of laboratory for testing of herbicides, defoliants and desiccants)

TITLE: At the section of herbicides, defoliants, and desiccants

SOURCE: Zashchita rasteniy ot vrediteley i bolezney, no. 6, 1965, 57-58

TOPIC TAGS: agriculture, pesticide, desiccant, defoliant agent/ 2.4 D herbicide

ABSTRACT: The meetings of the sections for testing of new herbicides, defoliants, and desiccants at the Second All-Union Convention on the Chemical Means for the Protection of Vegetation were attended by 95 participants. A survey-report on the assortment of herbicides to be used in sugar beet culture was delivered by A. N. Mel'nichuk of the Vsesoyuznyy institut sakharnoy svekly (All-Union Institute of Sugar Beets). A. V. Voyevodin of the VIZR spoke on the experimental results obtained with new preparations. The use of herbicides in cotton plantings was discussed by L. D. Stonov, M. P. Bakhchevanova, and V. A. Tyupko of VNIIKhSZR and the mid-Asian MIS, and by E. L. Alkhan'yants of the mid-Asian IZR. B. G. Alcyev and V. M. Bakhadyrov(mid-Asian IZR) reported on the chemical method of destroying

Card 1/3

L 53809-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5014675

vegetation in the irrigation network. A report read for N. I. Kuryantsev (deceased) of the Vsesoyuznyy institut mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva (All-Union Institute of Mechanization of Agriculture) dealt with a trailer sprinkler with a 15-m reach. M. Ya. Perezovskiy and K. A. Abramova (VNIIKhZR) reported on a new herbicide, while T. A. Sergeyeva (VNIIKhZR) spoke on controlling millet-like weeds in rice. Reports of V. I. Zavarzin of the Sochinskaya opytnaya stantsiya subtropicheskikh i yuzhnykh kul'tur (Sochi Experimental Station of Subtropical and Southern Agriculture) and of R. A. Khubutiy of the GruzIZR (Georgian IZR) presented information on the control of weeds in orchards. Defoliants and desiccants were discussed by T. S. Tsitsov (SoyuzNIIKhI), while the application of herbicide 2.4-D was reported on by K. E. Dymbenski of the Estonskiy institut zemledeliya i meliorateli (Esthonian Institute of Agriculture and Soil Improvement). T. V. Likholat of the Moskovskiy oblastnoy pedagogicheskiy institut (Moscow District Pedagogical Institute) spoke on the influence of 2.4-D on the accumulation and utilization of phosphorus compounds. It was noted that the absence of a scientific center, dedicated to the activities discussed, hampered their proper development. Intensified research and engineering activities in the development of new material and methods were recommended.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIKhSZR

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP5014675

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

[redacted]

[redacted], I.

At the section for herbicides, defoliants, and desiccants. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 10 no.6:57-58 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Nachal'nik laboratorii po ispytaniyu gerbitsidov, defoliantov i desikantov Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khimicheskikh sredstv zashchity rastenii.

ACC NR: AP6025589 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/013/0020/0020

INVENTOR: Mal'nikov, N. N.; Khaskin, B. A.; Stonov, L. D.; Bakumenko, L. A.; Usachova, N. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of phosphates, thiophosphates, and N-alkylbipyridylium dithiophosphates. Class 12, No. 183206. [Announced by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical for Plant Protection (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh sredstv zashchity rasteniy)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 13, 1966, 20

TOPIC TAGS: herbicide, alkyldipyridylium dithiophosphate, alkyl aryl phosphate, alkyl aryl thiophosphate, phosphate

ABSTRACT:
Total or specific action herbicides, N-alkylbipyridylium dithiophosphates, phosphates, thiophosphates, of the general formula:

Card 1/2 UDC: 547.828'118.5.07 547.828'122'118.5.07

ACC NR AP6025369

(where R is a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl or benzyl; R' is substituted or unsubstituted alkyl or aryl; R" is substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, aryl, or an ester group; X = O or S) are obtained by the reaction of 4,4-bipyridyl with aryl and alkyl derivatives of phosphoric, thiophosphoric, and dithiophosphoric acids. [W.A. 50; CBE No. 10]

SUB CODE: 07,06/SUBM DATE: 14Aug65/ [illegible] REFS

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6033670 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/019/0025/0025

INVENTOR: Bankakov, Yu. A.; Mel'nikov, N. N.; Kozyukov, V. P.; Stonev, L. D.; Sergeyeva, T. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of orthochlorophenyl esters of N-isopropyl- and N-sec.-butylcarbamic acids. Class 12, No. 186434 [announced by All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemicals for Plant Protection (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh sredstv zashchity rasteniy)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 19, 1966, 25

TOPIC TAGS: orthochlorophenyl isopropylcarbomate, orthochlorophenyl butylcarbamate, isopropyl formate, herbicide, ester, carbamic acid, plant

ABSTRACT: In the proposed method, o-chlorophenyl N-isopropylcarbamate and o-chlorophenyl N-sec.-butylcarbamate are obtained by the reaction of o-chlorophenyl formate with isopropyl- and sec.-butylamine in water with an excess of the amine or in the presence of an equimolar amount

Card 1/2 UDC: 547.562.07

ACC NR: AP6035676

of an alkali or an organic base. These esters are used as herbicides to combat Avena fatua in wheat before or after the wheat seedlings appear. [W.A. 50]

SUB CODE: 07,06/SUBM DATE: 17Oct63

Card 2/2

L 10744-67 EWT(1) RO
ACC NR: AP7003490 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0394/66/004/006/0035/0037

AUTHOR: Novikov, Ye. G.; Pozdeyeva, A. G.; Stonov, L. D.; Bakumenko, L. A.

ORG: [Novikov; Pozdeyeva] Eastern Scientific Research Institute of Carbon Chemistry (Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy uglekhimicheskiy institut); [Stonov; Bakumenko] All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Means of Plant Protection (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh sredstv zashchity rasteniy)

TITLE: Investigation of the herbicidal activity of semi- and thiosemicarbazones of the pyridine series

SOURCE: Khimiya v sel'skom khozyaystve, v. 4, no. 6, 1966, 35-37

TOPIC TAGS: pyridine, weed killer, organic synthetic process, agriculture crop

ABSTRACT: A series of 12 semi- and thiosemicarbazones of the pyridine series were synthesized and tested for herbicidal activity on wheat and radish under laboratory conditions. It was established that the physiological activity of the thiosemicarbazones, especially the 2-derivatives, is substantially higher. A determination of the polarographic reduction and oxidation potentials and their comparison with the herbicidal activity of the compounds showed no direct relationship, indicating that the pyridine thiosemicarbazones do not take direct part in the oxidation-reduction processes that occur in plant tissues. A possible mechanism of the herbicidal action of pyridine thiosemicarbazones, consisting of the formation of internal complex compounds with

Card 1/2 UDC: 632.954:547.821

0926 0013

L 10[illegible]-67

ACC NR: AP7003490

trace metal ions, was proposed. It was found that the thiosemicarbazone of 2-pyridinealdehyde exhibits very high herbicidal activity (additional tests were conducted on oats, millet, and vetch) and hence merits further study. The authors also call for a study of the thiosemicarbazones of other aldehydes and ketones of the pyridine series, possessing various substituents in the ring. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS: 38,970]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 22Jun65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

ACC NR: [illegible] SOURCE CODE: [illegible]

AUTHOR: [illegible]nikov, Yu. A.; Svirskaya, P. I.; Mel'nikov, N. N.; Shvindlerman, G. S.; Volovinskaya, N. B.; Stonov, L. D.; Bakumenko, L. A.

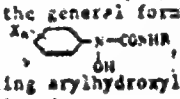
ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of N-hydroxyurea derivatives. Class 12, No. 184835 [announced by All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemicals for Plant Protection (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh sredstv zashchity rasteniy)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 16, 1966, 39

TOPIC TAGS: herbicide, hydroxyurea derivative, alkyl isocyanate, alkylcarbamoyl chloride, [illegible], [illegible]

ABSTRACT: In the proposed method for the preparation of herbicides, derivatives of N-hydroxyurea of the general formula:



are obtained by treating arylhydroxylamines with alkyl isocyanates or with alkylcarbamyl chlorides. [WA-50; CBE No. 11]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 28Jul64/

UDC: 547.495.2.07
632.954.2

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP [illegible] SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/014/0121/0121

INVENTOR: Baskakov, Yu. A.; Sirkskaya, P. I.; Shvindlerman, G. S.; Stonov, L. D.; Bakumenko, L. A.; Kol'tsova, S. S.

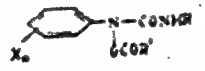
ORG: none

TITLE: A weed control method. Class 45, No. 184062. [announced by All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemicals for Plant Protection (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh sredstv zashchity rasteniy)]

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 14, 1966, 121

TOPIC TAGS: weed KILLER, AMINE, alkylcarbamidoarylhydroxyamine

ABSTRACT: To increase weed control selective action of herbicides, it is proposed to use N-alkylcarbamido-N-arylhydroxylamines of the general formula:



where R and R' are the C_1—C_5 alkyls; X is Cl, CH_3, H; and n is 1 or 2. [WA-50; CBE No. 11]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 26Jun65/

Card 1/1 UDC: 632.954.2

IONOVA, T.V.; UZINA, R.V.; STONOVA, Ye.D.

Method for the processing of polyester cord. Kauch. i rez. 24 no.10:30-32 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.

IZRALIMSKIY, A.S.; STOMSLAV, M.Ya.

Pigment bacteria of the enteric group, author's abstract. Zhur. mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 29 no.2:119 F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz Dnepropetrovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny i Zaporozhskoy oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, microbiology,
pigment bact. (Rus)
(BACTERIA,
pigment, of enteric group (Rus)

POLAND / Human and Animal Physiology. The Nervous System. T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 22576.

Author : Stonzhka, W.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Tensiographic Studies of the Effect of Functional Changes in the Brain Cortex on Blood Pressure and Pulse of Students During Examination.

Orig Pub: Acta Physiol. Polon. 1956, 7, No 2, 213-222.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1 104

STOOLOVA, V., MUDr.

Severe lesions of the cornea following local anesthesia. Cesk. ofth. 13 no.4:332-335 Aug 57.

1. Oeni oddeleni UNV v praze.
(EYE, surg.
local anesth. causing severe lesions of cornea (Cs))
(CORNEA, dis.
severe lesions caused by local anesth. (Cs))

STOPA M, Mgr.; STROHSCHNEIDER, St., mgr.

Appearance and development of pharmacies and their relation to culture and art. Farm.polska 11 no.7:161-165 July '55.

(PHARMACY, history,
relation to art & culture)
(ART,
relation of hist. of pharm. to art & culture)

STOPA, Maria

The number of stormy days in Poland; a preliminary communication. Przegl geogr 32 no.3:329-333 '60. (EEAI 10:3)

1. Katedra Klimatologii Instytutu Geograficznego Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego.
(Poland--Climate)

ACCESSION NR: AP4039321 P/0027/64/000/001/0067/0075

AUTHOR: Stopa, Maria

TITLE: Meteorological conditions conducive to the occurrence of storms in various types of air masses

SOURCE: Przeglad geofizyczny, no. 1, 1964, 67-75

TOPIC TAGS: storm frequency, storm activity index, meteorological conditions, seaborne air mass, polar-seaborne air mass, continental air mass, polar-continental air mass, fresh sea air, stale sea air, transformed sea air, fresh continental air, stale continental air, transformed continental air, air temperature, absolute humidity, atmospheric pressure, storm saturation curve, storm stabilization curve

ABSTRACT: The following analysis of storm occurrence is based on material from the Pan'stwowy Instytut Hydrologiczno-Meteorologiczny (State Institute of Hydrology and Meteorology) and its synoptic station Warsaw-Okecie, collected over the period 1951-1960. Data pertaining to air masses are taken from the Master's Thesis by A. TOMASZEWSKA, Katedra Klimatologii Instytutu Geofizycznego, Uniwersytet Warszawski (Chair of Climatology at the Institute of Geophysics, Warsaw University, entitled:

Card 1/11

ACCESSION NR: AP4039321

"The Course of Extreme Temperatures in Warsaw under Various Types of Air Masses during the Years 1951-1960." In the analysis of meteorological conditions conducive to the occurrence of storms in a variety of air masses, both local and distant storms were taken into account. However, only polar-seaborne and continental air masses were considered here, because in other types of air masses storms developed sporadically. Any two storms succeeding one another within less than 30 minutes are treated as a single storm. On this basis, the investigation is concerned with both the annual storm activity index and the temperature-humidity conditions favorable to storm occurrence. The annual storm activity index for a certain type of air mass is defined either 1) as the percent ratio of stormy days (W_1), or 2) as the number of storms (W_2) referred to the total number of days under the prevailing type of air mass. In the subsequent analysis, these indices are furthermore related to three meteorological parameters measured at the earth surface, namely: a) air temperature, b) air humidity and c) atmospheric pressure. The results of observations, tabulated and plotted graphically (Table 1 of Enclosure 01 and Figure 1 of Enclosure 02), indicate a wide range of differences in the storm activity indices, reflecting both the timing and the intensity and depending on the season or the type of air mass. It can thus be seen that: 1) in fresh

Card 2/11

polar seaborne air storms occur only individually in January, March, April, May and November, but their frequency in spring was low; 2) stale sea air is more favorable to storms than any other type of sea air, as the high values of activity indices for July indicate; the high activity actually begins in May and ends in September; 3) storm activity is most uniform and lasts longest in transformed sea air, which seems to be predominant in Poland over the year round (storms are most frequent here from March to October); 4) The index values for continental air are higher than for sea air, especially during the summer months: this does apply to continental air in general and also to just the polar-continental variation; however, the highest maxima occur in stale continental air, while the lowest maxima occur in transformed continental air; 5) the maxima of storm activity indices occur in continental air masses at an earlier date than in sea air masses and it is noteworthy, that the maxima of W_1 and W_2 do not concur for continental air: $W_{1,max}$ is in June, $W_{2,max}$ is in July; 6) storm activity in any variation of polar-continental air mass begins in April, but ends in August if the air is fresh or stale, and in October if the air mass is transformed; 7) a marked relationship exists between annual storm activity indices on the one hand and air temperature and absolute humidity on the other: this is particularly noticeable in the case of polar-seaborne air

ACCESSION NR: AP4039321

and continental air, when either type is treated generally without breaking down into variations. It appears that the differences between mean maximum temperatures and mean temperatures before a storm are greatest in continental air masses from June to August and amount to about 3°K, while in polar-seaborne air storms occur very shortly after the temperature of the air mass reaches maximum and, therefore, here the temperature differences are more steady and smaller; in polar-continental air storms develop in the later hours. As to the effect of air humidity before the storm, there is no difference between seaborne and continental air; it seems, that the increased frequency of storms is conditioned by the temperature at a generally high humidity in polar-seaborne air and by the humidity at a usually sufficiently high temperature in continental air. The relationship between storm activity and air pressure was also investigated, but was found to be of little interest. A graphical presentation of storm frequency versus temperature and absolute humidity of the air just before the storm is shown in figure 2. This diagram covers all storms over the 10-year period 1951-1960 and shows that the plotted points are all within a certain area. The three curves drawn in here are the saturation line and the stabilization lines for sea air and for continental air; the latter two are running close together. The correlation diagram of temperature and humidity thresh-

Card 4/11

ACCESSION NR: AP4039321

old values under conditions preceding a storm provide the means of predicting the probability of storm occurrence; this subject will be dealt with in the next publication. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Klimatologii Instytuto Geofizycznego, Uniwersytet Warszawski (The Climatology Department of the Warsaw University Geophysics Institute)

SUBMITTED: 19Nov63 DATE ACQ: 12Jun64 ENCL: 06

SUB CODE: ES NO REV SOV: 001 OTHER: 003

Card 5/11

ACCESSION NR: AP4039321

ENCL: 01

	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		XI		XII		Total	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
A_a																										
A_b																										
A_c											1	1													1	1
M_a	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1											1	1			3	3
M_b									6	8	7	9	15	19	5	6	8	10							41	52
M_c					1	2	4	4	8	9	13	14	18	19	22	25	6	7							72	80
K_a							4	5	2	4	6	6	12	19	6	6									30	40
K_b							1	1	2	2	3	4	2	4	3	3									11	14
K_c							8	9	13	14	25	30	15	18	12	18	2	4	1	1					76	94
Z_b																										
Z_c																										
N									5	6	5	6	3	5	2	2	1	1							1	1
																									15	19
Total					2	3	18	20	37	44	60	70	65	84	50	60	17	22	1	1	1	1			352	396

Card 0/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4039321 ENCL: 02

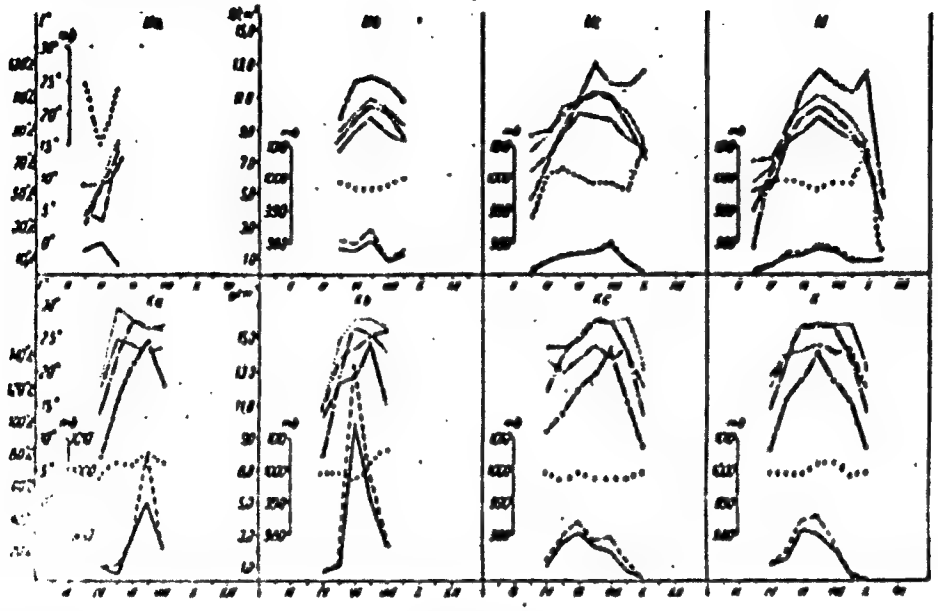
Table 1. Frequency of occurrence of stormy days and the number of storms in various types of air masses.

a) year
b) total

Legend: A - number of days before a storm
B - number of storms .

Card 7/11

ACCESSION NR: AP4039321 ENCL: 03



Card 8/11

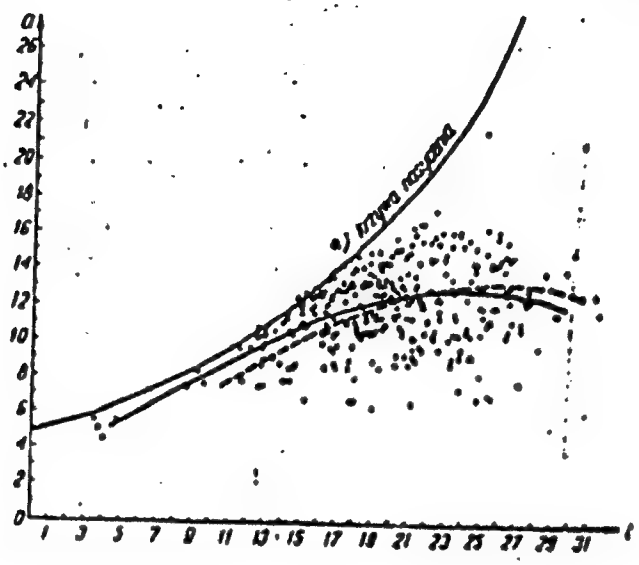
ACCESSION NR: AP4039321 ENCL: 04

Fig. 1. Annual course of storm activity indices in various types of sea and continental air masses, depending on some meteorological parameters.

Legend: x-x-x mean absolute humidity in given air mass before the storm;
x x x mean atmospheric pressure at the real level of the given air mass before the storm;
——— index W_1
- - - index W_2
-.-.- mean maximum air temperature for a given mass;
..... mean maximum air temperature of a given mass for the days precooding a storm;
-..-.. mean air temperature in a given mass before the storm.

Card 9/11

ACCESSION NR: AP4039321 ENCL: 05



Card 10/11

ACCESSION NR: AP4039321

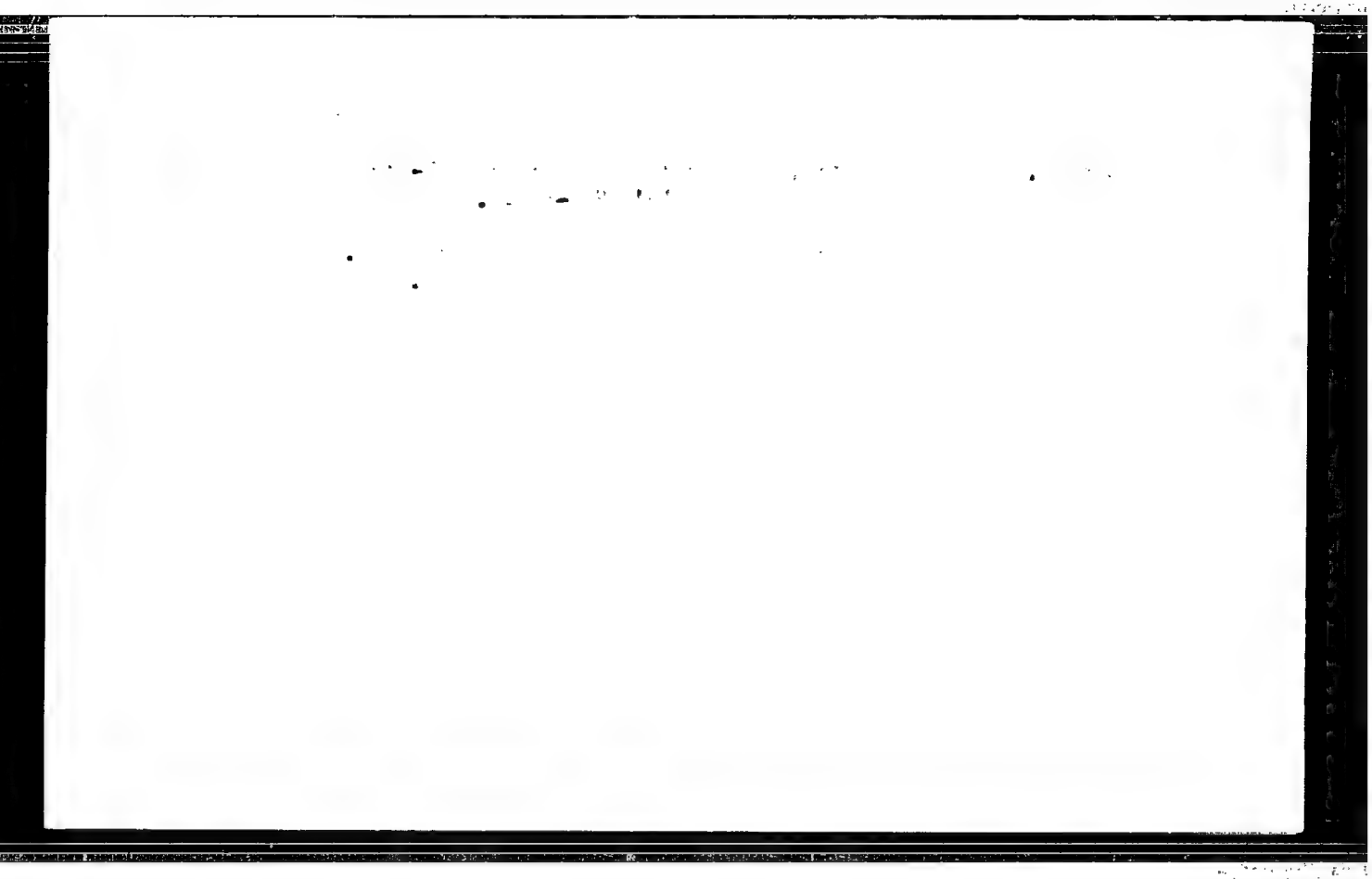
ENCL: 06

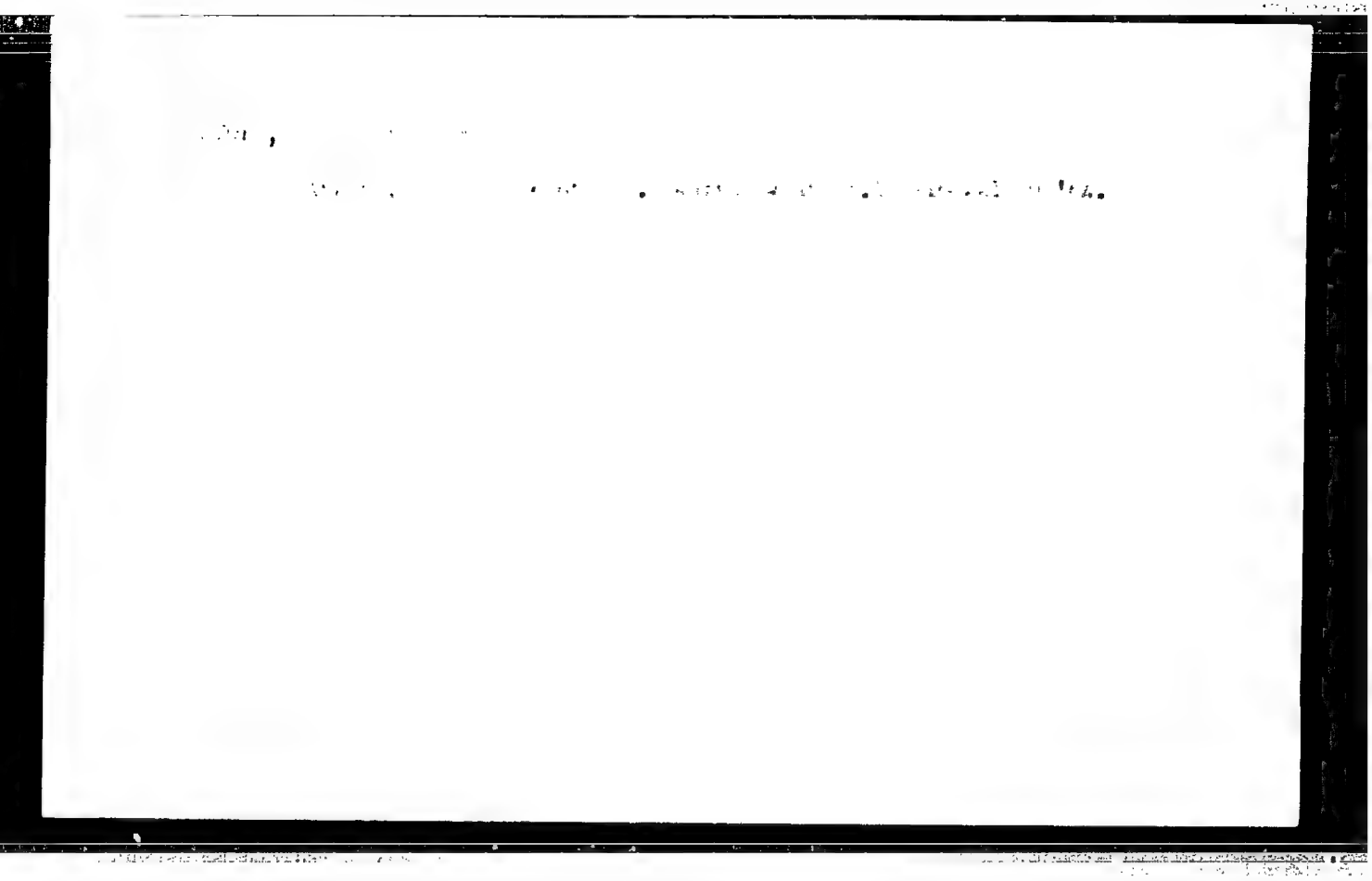
Fig. 2. Dependence of the frequency of storms on absolute humidity and air temperature.

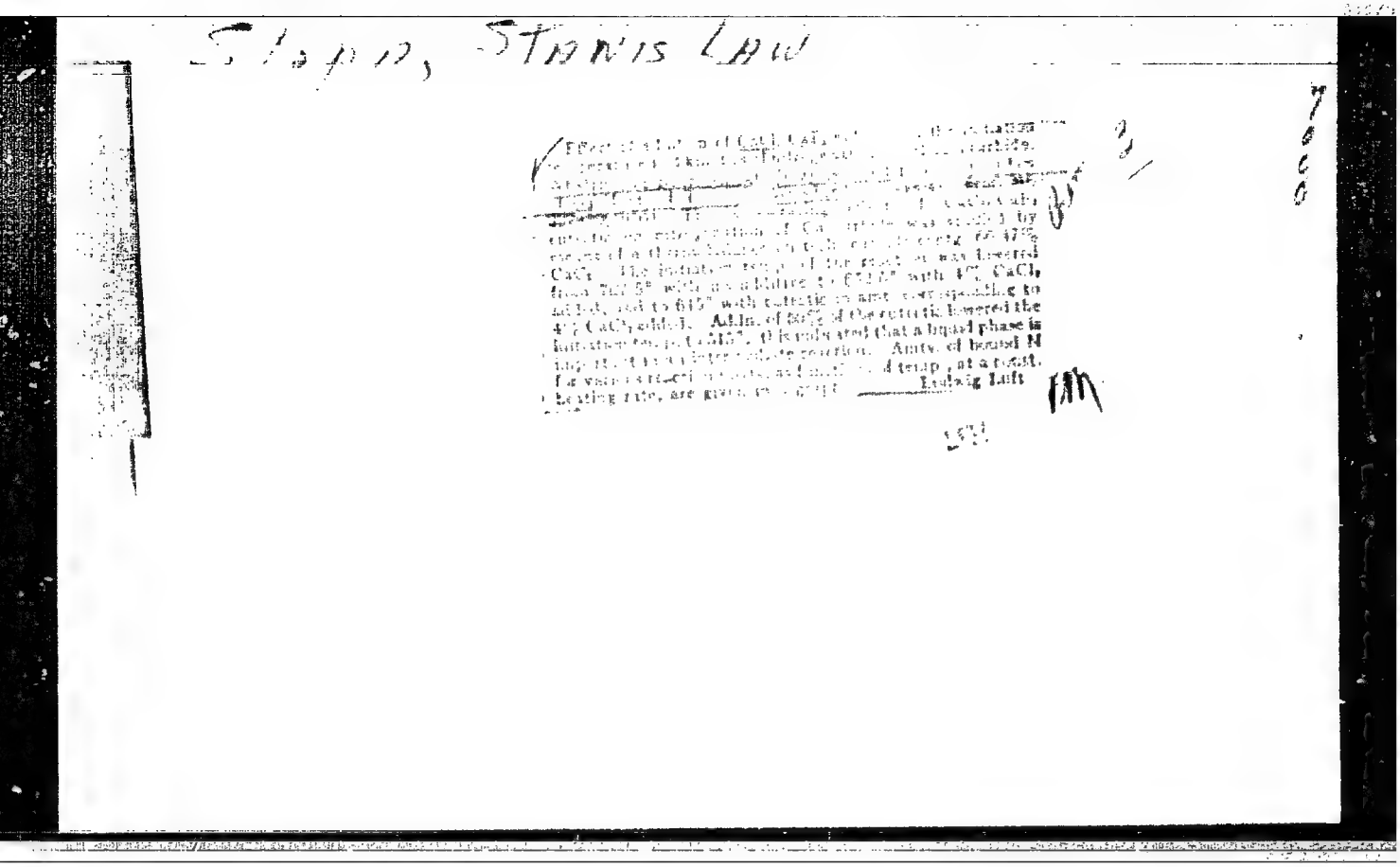
Legend: ——— stabilization curve for seaborne air mass;
- - - stabilization curve for continental air mass;
M should be changed to S ("sea" in English)
K should be changed to C ("continent" in English)
M-? (translator's suggestion: "undetermined")

a) saturation curve

Card 11/11







Ludwig Taft

BOBROWNICKI,W.; STOPA,S.

A new fertilizer based on calcium metaphosphate. In German. Bul Ac Pol chim 6 no.9:595-600 '58. (XXAI 9:6)

1. Laboratorium der Physicalisch-Chemischen Grundlagen der Chemischen Technologie, Institut fur Physikalische Chemie, Polnische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Institut der Anorganischen Technologie der Technischen Hochschule, Wroclaw. Vorgelegt von W.Bobrownicki.
(Calcium metaphosphates)
(Fertilizers and manures)

STOPA, STANISLAW ZBIGNIEW.

SCIENCE

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Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, No. 4 April 1959, Unclass.

STOPA, S. Z.; DOMAGALA, M.

The anticlinal of Zabrze (Carboniferous of Upper Silesia). Bul geolog PAN 9 no.1:29-33 '61.

1. Katedra Floz Wegli, Akademia gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow. Presented by A. Bolewski.

(Geology, Stratigraphic) (Silesia)

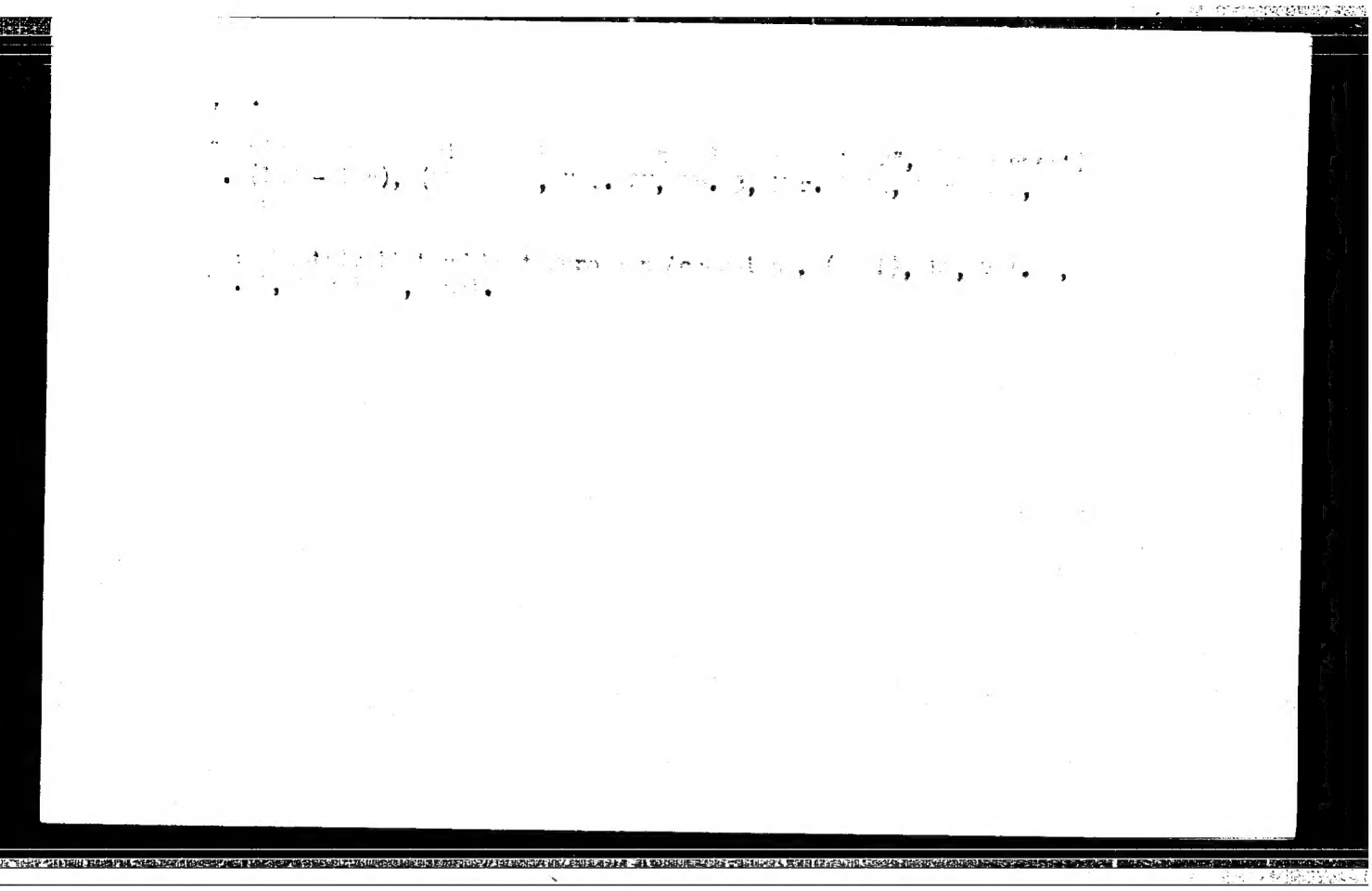
STOPA, Stanislaw Zbigniew; JACHOWICZ, Aleksander

Carbon stratigraphy in the Borek Szlachecki borehole.
Kwartalnik geol 6 no.4:707-721 '62.

1. Katedra Zloz Wegli, Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow (for Stopa).
2. Gornoslaska Stacja Terenowa, Instytut Geologiczny, Sosnowiec, (for Jachowicz).

stratigraphic level of argil and montmorillonite in the paralic series of the coal basin in the vicinity of Bytom in Upper Silesia. Bul geolog PAN 11 no.3:141-144 '63.

1. Institut des Gites de Charbon, Ecole Superieure des Mines et de Metallurgie, Cracovie. Presente par A. Bolewski.



LIPKOV, I.A.; KISLYUK, I.V.; KRUSLAVSKAYA, V.I.; STOPACHINSKAYA, A.L.

Improved technology of imitation fur manufacture with the method of knitted sliver pile. Nauch.-issl. trudy VNIITP no. 5:115-134 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

STOPACHINSKIY, B. A., (Inv.)

Ing. B. A. Stopachinskiy, "Layout Accuracy of Coordinate Lines."

paper presented at the 2nd All-Union Conf on Fundamental Problems in the Theory of Machines and Mechanisms, Moscow, USSR, 26-3 March 1958.